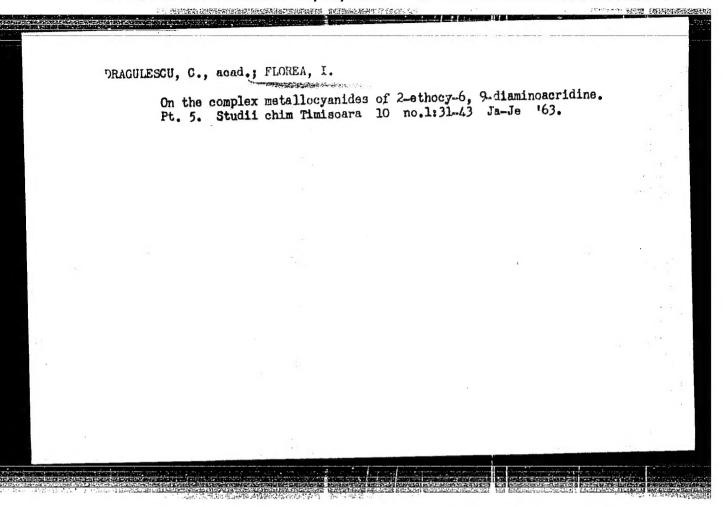
# DRAGULESCU, C.; FLOREA, I. On the metallo-cyanur complex of the 2-ethoxy-6,9-diaminoacridine. Pts. 3-4. Studii chim Timisoara 9 no.3/41227-255 J1-D '62. 1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Dragulescu).



RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals.

H-17

Vitamins. Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78740.

: Dick, J., Florea, J. Author

Inst : Not given.

: A New Rapid Gravimetric Method for the Determin-Title

ation of Dimethylamino Phenylpyrazolone (Pyra-

midone).

Orig Pub: Comun. stiint. si tehn., 1956, 2, 65-68.

Abstract: A gravimetric method for the determination of pyramidone (I) is based on its precipitation in

the form of the compound,  $\sqrt{\mathrm{Sn}}(\mathrm{SCN})_{6}$  / H2Pyr2, which is a salt of the complex hexasulfocyanostannic acid and I. A 0.1 to 0.2 gram sample is dissolved in ~ 10 ml water, 50 ml of reagent (30 gms. of NHASCN is dissolved in 90 ml water,

Card 1/2

24

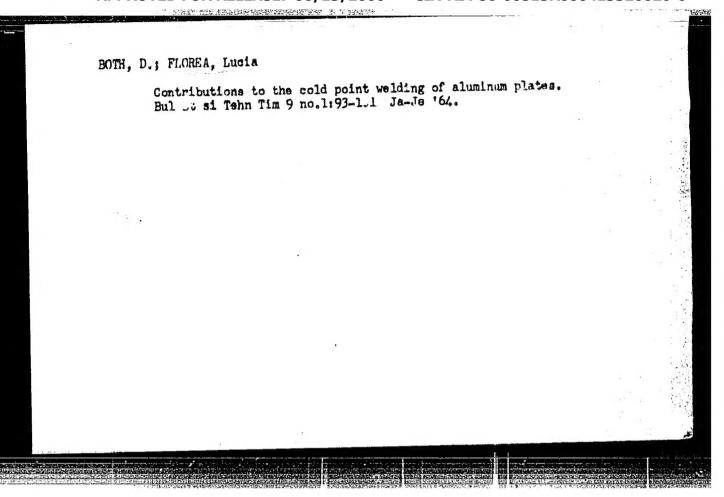
RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibiotics.

H-17

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 78740.

Abstract: 10 grams of SnCl<sub>4</sub> is dissolved in 10 ml water and 2 ml of concentrated HCl is added and both solutions are mixed) is added; the precipitate which formed was filtered off after 30-45 minutes, washed with reagent, with the reagent diluted with water in the ratio of 1:5, then with 0.5 N HCl, wher, dried in a vacuum dessicator and weighed. The conversion factor for I is 0.4963, the time for the determination is 1 to 1.5 hours. The determination error is from-0.14 to \$\int 0.15\%\$.

Card 2/2



FLOAREA, M.

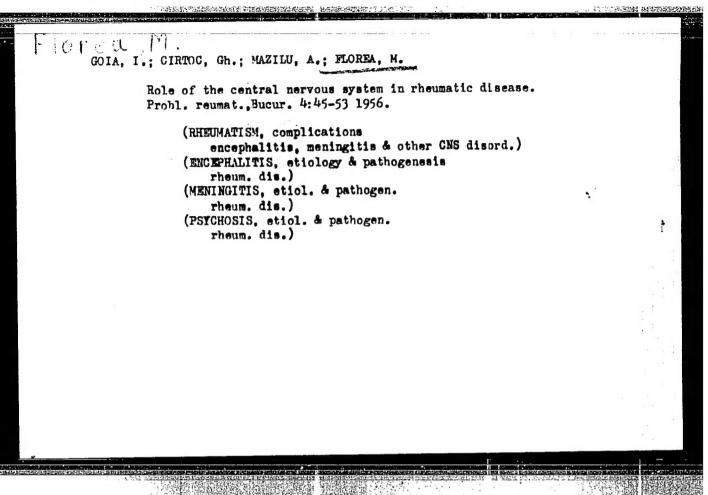
Effect of dead rock on coking properties of gas coal in Rumania; gas coal from Lupeni, Jiu Valley. p. 154.

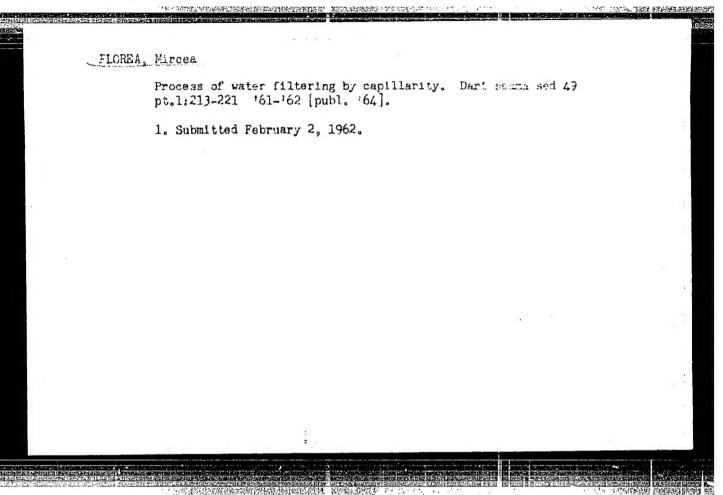
REVISTS MINELOR

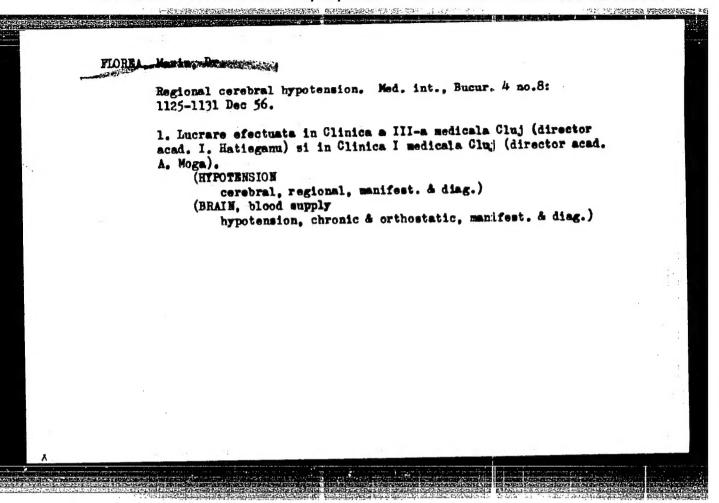
Vol. 7, no. 4, Apr. 1956

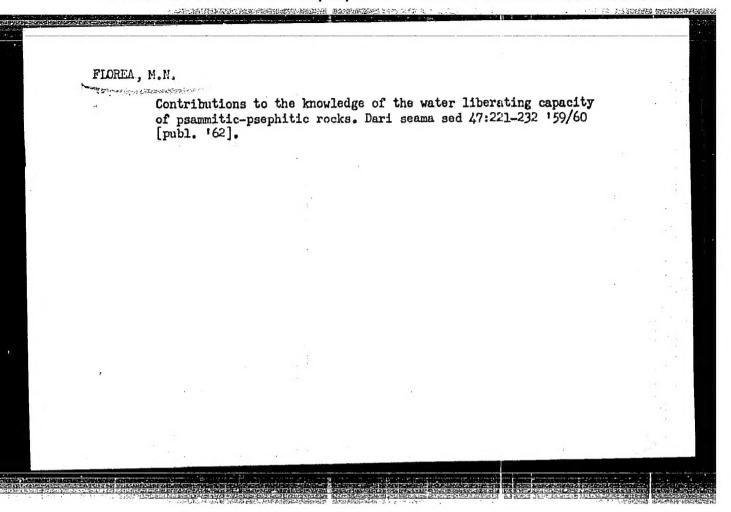
Rumania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956









HORTOLOMEI, N., Academician; GHITESGU, T.; MALITCHI, Elena; STEFANESCU, Tr.;

FOTIADE, B.; FLORIA, N.

Indications for the Blalock operation in Fallot's tetralogy.

Prob. ter., Bucur. 10 no.3:15-19 '59.

(TETRALOGY OF FALLOT, surgery)

,

BUTE, Constantin, corespondent; FLOREA, Nicolae, ing.

Aesthetic and economic constructions. Constr Buc 16
no. 750:1 23 May '64.

1. Office of Systematization, Architecture, and Designing of Construction, Hunedoara (for Florea).

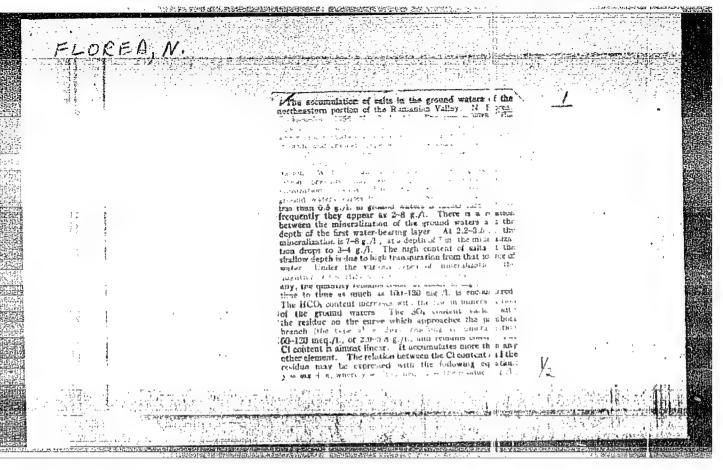
FLOREA, N.

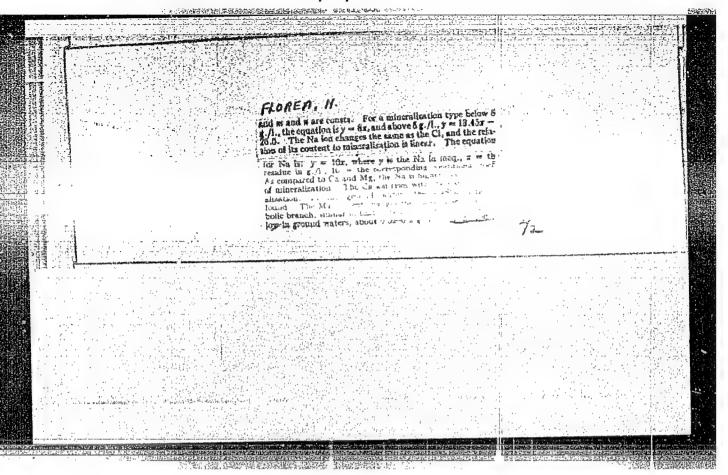
Soils in Rumania. p. 3. NATURA. Bucuresti. Vol. ?, no. 3, May/June 1955.

SOURCE:

East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress.

Vol. 5, No. 7, July 1956.





RUMANIA/Soil Science - Soil Genesis and Geography.

J

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 1327

Author

Florea, N.

Inst Title

Soil Deposits in the Southern Pitesti Region (Rumania)

Orig Pub

: Probl. agric., 1956, 8, No 11, 27-35

Abstract

The conditions of soil formation in the Pitesti region are discussed. Here there are distributed brown-red forest, podzolic soils, degraded chernozems and dark brown pseudo-gley forest soils, Consideration is given to the characteristics of distribution of these soils and possible ways of formation of the latter group of

soils.

Card 1/1

- 10 -

FLOREA, N.

The solodi soils in the northeastern part of the Rumanian plain. p. 169.

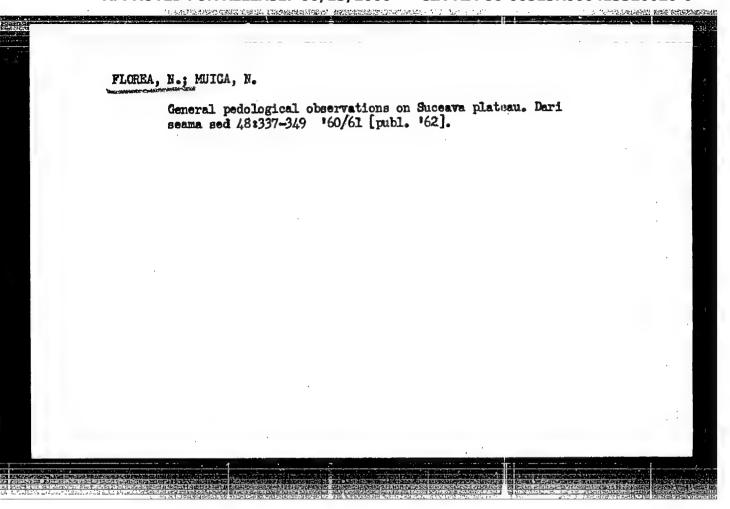
ANALELE SERIA STINTELOR NATURII. Bucuresti, Rumania. Vol. 7, no. 18, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept., 1959

Uncl.

### FLOREA, N.; CONEA, Ana

Chestnut colored (marcon) soil of xerothermic forests and that covered with deciduous shrubs, a new soil for Rumania. Dari seama sed 48:245-260 '60/61 [publ. '62]



FLOREA, N. conf. univ. (Bucuresti); CHEORCHIU, C., geolog, dr. (Bucuresti)

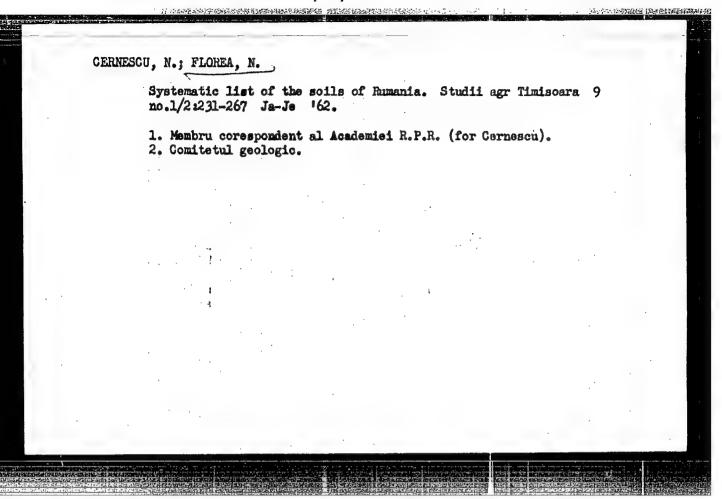
Mineral substances useful and nocessary for agriculture. Natura
Geografie 13 no.3:23-32 My-Je '61.

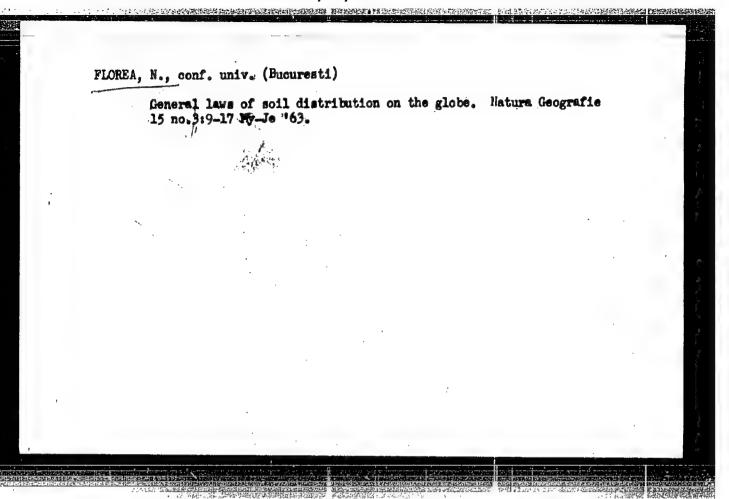
1. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Natura, Seria GeografieGeologie" (for Cheorghiu).

CHIRITA, C.; GUSTIUC, L.; FLOREA, N.

Pedological excursions in the regions of Banat and Crisana. II. Studii agr Timisoara 9 no.1/2:27-38 Ja-Je '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Chirita).





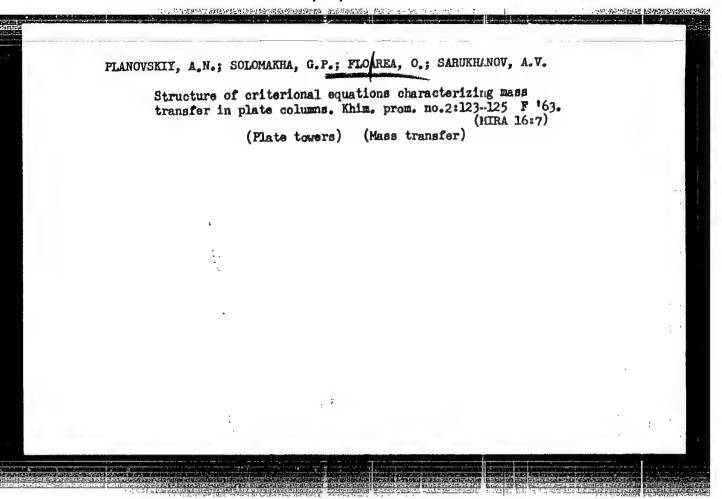
FLOREA, N., ing.; SAVOPOL, L., ing.

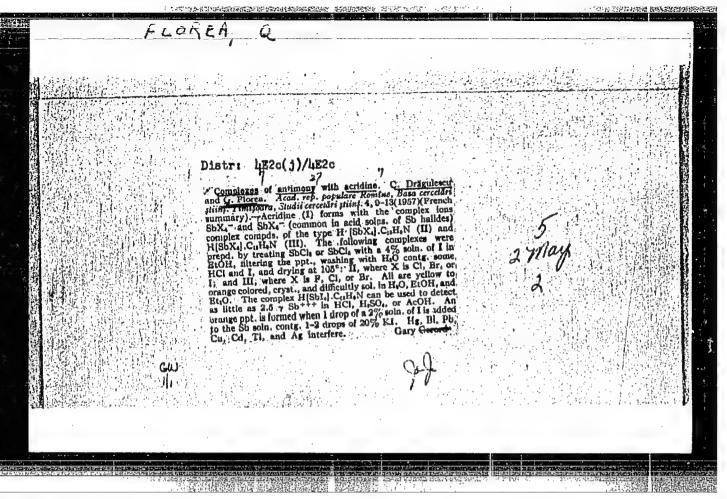
Application of the aerophotogrammetric method in studying the natural resources in Rumania. Rev geodezie 9 no.1:58-64 165.

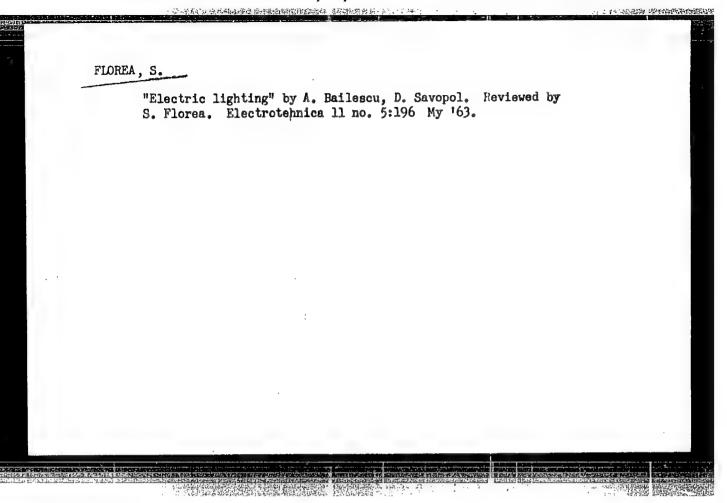
International Conference on the Utilization of Aerophotograms in Studying the Natural Resources. Ibid.:65-66

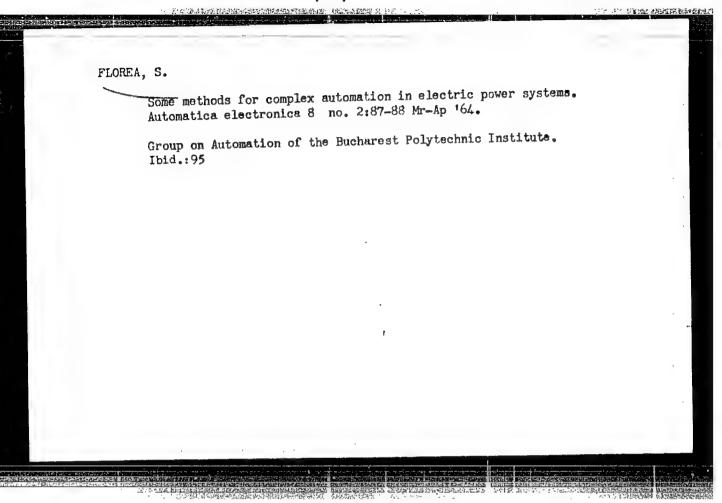
1. Geological Committee attached to the Rumanian Council of Ministers (for Florea). 2. Higher Council of Agriculture (for Savopol).

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their H-22 Application. Refining Solid Fuel Minerals. Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 17, 1958, 58619 Abs Jour Ionescu Miti, Florea Octavian Author Inst Some Problems of Briquetting Lignites. Title : Rev. minelor., 1957, 8, No 11, 532-537 Orig Pub Indicates the variety of phenomena that occur during Abstract the briquetting of Rumanian lignites, which differ from those usually described in literature; the necessity of carrying out investigations in this area is noted. Card 1/1 - 56 -



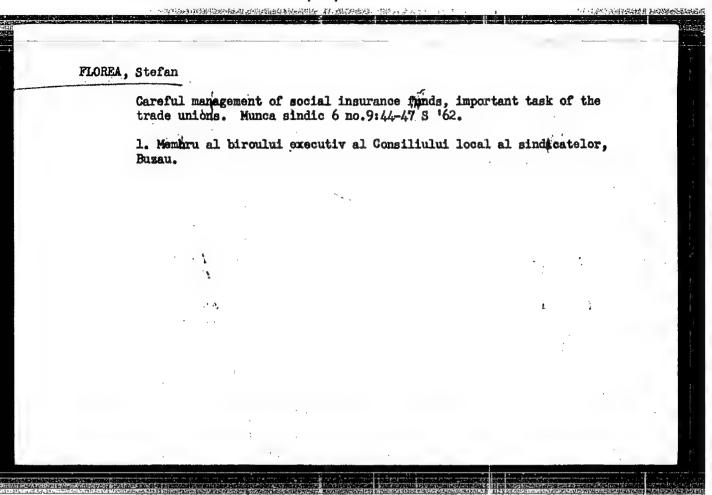






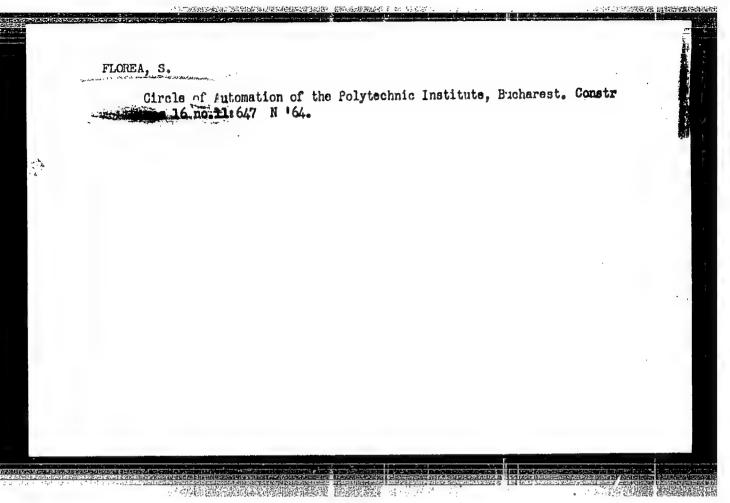
FLORRA,S., ing.; DUMITRACHE,I., ing.; GABURICI, V., ing.

Pheumatic numerical calculation elements based on the interaction of air jets. Automatica electronica 8 no.3:121-125
My-Je '64



FLOREA, S., ing.; DUMITRACHE, I., ing.; GABURICI, V., ing.

Pneumatic elements used in the technique of analog and digital calculus. Automatica electronica 8 no. 2:73-79 Mr-Ap '64.



FLOREA, Vasile, ing.; CIUPERCEANU, Vasile, ing.; JIMON, Eugen, ing.

Considerations on the calculation and experimental determination of the coefficients of cubic dilatation of enamel granules. Industria usears 11 no.10:545-548 0 '64.

1. "Emailul rosu" Plant, Medias.

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

### CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320020-6

L 41541-65 RU/0003/64/015/009/0575/0575 ACCESSION NR: AP5012415 AUTHOR: Flores, V.; Aiteanu, E.; Medianu, M.; Bucur, I. TITLE: Contributions to the methodology of the physical-chemical control of spiramycin SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 9, 1964, 575 TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, chromatographic analysis, pharmacology Abstract: The authors developed a paper-chromatographic method for the identification of spiramycin either alone or in mixtures as well as of the pharmaceutical forms of spiramyciu. They also present a method for the determination of spiremycir in nonaqueous medium which allows the quantitative determination of spiramycin sulfate as well as of the active substance in tablets. Orig. ert. has I formula and 2 tables. ASSOCIATION: none SUB CODE: ENCL: CO SUBMITTED: 00 JPRS NO REF SOV: 000 Card 1/1 ONIV

LISEANU, Adrian, ing.; FLOREA, Valer, ing.; CIUPERCEANU, V., ing.; HALLER, Terezia, chim.

Experimental studies on the quality of enameled products for household goods. Infustria usoara 10 no.4:157-161 Ap \*63.

FLORER, VIORIER

RUMANIA.

IONESCU-STOIAN, P., Professor; FLOREA, Viorica, Pharmacist.

Institute of State Control of Medicines and Pharmaceutical Research (Institutul pentru controlul de stat al medicamentului si cercetari farmaceutice) - (for all)

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 3, Mar 63, pp 141-147.

WThe Centennial of the Buranian Pharmacopoeia.

(2)

RULLA IA

FLOREA, Viorica, Pharmacist.

Bucharest, Farmacia, No 9, Sep 63, pp 571-574

"Provisions for the physical and chemical Testing of the Quality of Antibiotics Included in the Rumanian Pharmacopoeia."

# FIOREA, Viorica

Introduction of the national standards and reference substances in the 8th edition of the Rumanian Pharmacopocia. Farm Rum 11 no.12:745-749 D 163.

1. Cercetator principal in I.C.S.M.C.F.

FLOREA, V.; AITEANU, El.; MEDIANU, M.

Contributions to the physicochemical control methodology of aminosidine sulfate (Gabbromycin). Rev chimie Min petr 15 no. 7:423-424 Jl '64

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320020-6"

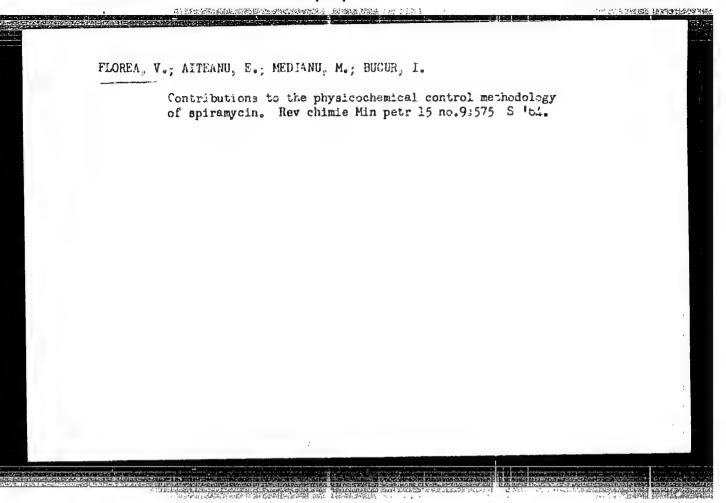
DEPETRESCU, E.; GRINTESCU, P.; FLOREA, V.; IVAN, C.

Determination of amidopyrine, dicaine, and boric acid in Otalgin. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no.2:113-114 F 164.

FLOREA, V.; GRINTESCU, P.; MEDIANU, M.

Chemical determination of erythromycin pills. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no.6:359 Je 64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320020-6"



IONESCU-STOIAN, P.; PIOREA, Viorica; ARIZAN, D.; VASILESCU, M.; ILIESCU, C.; BOGDAN, Cornelia

Procedure for the preparation of medicinal tablets. Rumanian med. rev. 19 no.3:72-78 J1-S '65.

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Norvous Systom. : Rof Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60777 Abs Jour : Sagor, O.; Nostianu, V.; Chivu, V.; Florea-Ciocoiu, V. : Rumanian Acadomy, Instituto of Nourology Author : Chlorprotazino (Largactil) Effect on the EEG of Animals Inst with Normal and Pathological Corobral Circulation Titlo : Studii si cortari nourol. Acad. RPR. Inst. neurol., Orig Pub 1957, 2, No 1, 35-52 : Chlorpromazine (I) was injected into 18 dogs and the EEG was recorded before and after the compression of both Abstract carotid arteries. I was introduced also into the porfusion fluid of the carotid sinus and into the III ventriclo of the brain. I produced slow waves in the curarized animals, layered on the almost normal base rhythm even when the blood pressure was not lowered. After Card 1/2 144

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Nervous System.

 $\mathbf{T}$ 

Abs Jour

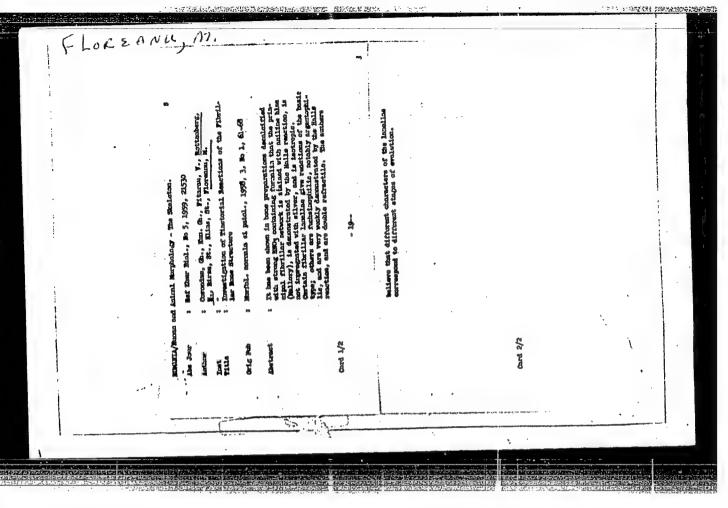
: Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60777

the return of the ERG to normal following the clamp application on the carotid arteries, a series of slow waves appeared again, and remained during the compression time and for some time after the release of pressure. In control animals the compression of the carotid arteries did not produce any changes in the ERG. The lability in the excitation of the cortical cells after I injection thus appeared to be more lasting in animals with a disturbed cerebral circulation. The change in cortical cell excitability manifested by the appearance of slow waves is related to the I effect on the retiform formation and on the reactivity of the carotid sinus. -- E. M. Sheynbaum

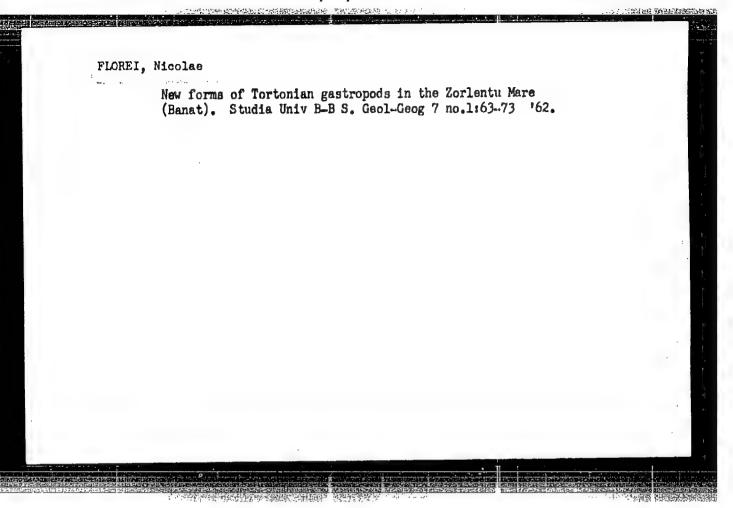
Card 2/2

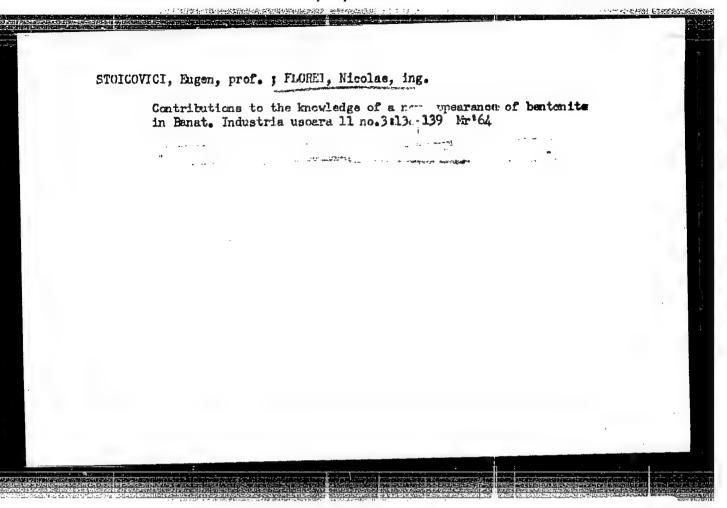
Country : RUMANIA Category : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Tranquilizers Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 13, 1958, No 61370 : Sager, O.; Chivu, V.; Flores-Clocoiu, V. Rumanian Academy, Institute of Meurology Author Institut. Title : Effect of Mexamethonium and Chlororomazine (Largactil) upon Sinocarotid Reflexes Orig Pub. : Studii si cercetari neurol. Acad. RPR. Inst. neurol., 1957, 2, No 2, 171-184 Abstract : The introduction of hexamethonium into the perfusate of the carotid sinus of dogs, disconnected from general circulation while preserving nervous connections, does not alter the excitability of mechanoreceptors of the carotid sinus. Chlorpromazine introduced in the same manner blocks the excitability of mechanoreceptors. The injection of chlorpromazine into the tuber cinereum, into the third or fourth ventricles, and into the cisterna magna, inhibits the reactivity 1/2 Card:

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|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Country<br>Catogory=         | :<br>:  |                                       |
| Abs. Jour.                   | : Ref Zhur-Biol, No 13, 1958, No 61370  | to the second                         |
| Author<br>Institut.<br>Title | :   | \$ C = E                              |
| Orig. Pub.                   | :   |                                       |
| Abstract                     | e of the carotid sinus, sometimes without any of fect on the blood pressure. This points to the existence, alongside with vasometer centers of the medulia oblongata, of different from them vegetative centers connected with reflexogenizones of the carotid sinus. — E. M. Sheynbaum | e<br>f                                |
| Card:                        | 2/2   |                                       |
|                              | ·V - 14   |                                       |
|                              |   |                                       |



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320020-6"





FLOREK, ANDRZEJ

I-9 POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their

Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceranics. Binders.

: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12693 Abs Jour

Author

Muszynski Wladyslaw, Florek Andrzej Tensile Strength of Mortar and Concrete with an Addition Title

of "Silicon"

Wytrzymalosc na rozciaganie zaprawy i betonu z domieszka Orig Pub

"silikonu". Mater. budowl., 1956, 11, No 8, 247-249

(Polish)

: Addition, in an amount of 10% of the weight of the cement, Abstract

prepared on the basis of alumina hydrate and chlorinated

line, has a beneficial effect on impermeability to water

of mortar or concrete.

Card 1/1

- 138 -

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320020-6" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

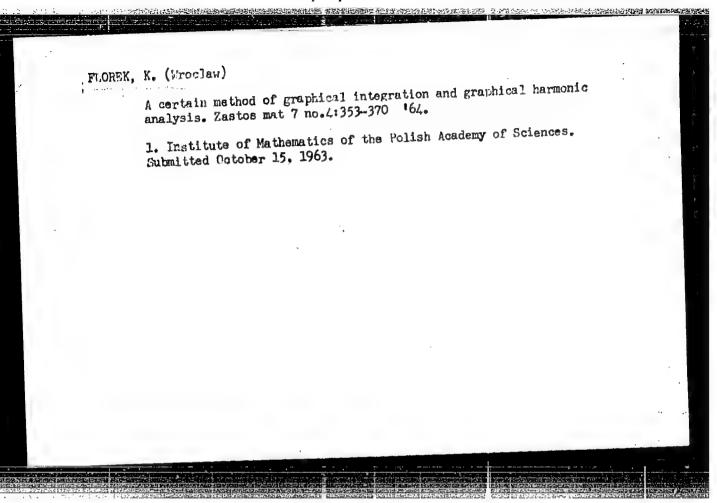
#### FLOREK, K., SKOWRONSKI, J.I.

On the mechanism of the bridge formation of the perforating process of dielectric liquid. Archiv elektrotech 11 no.3:565-586 162.

l. Instytut Matematyczny, Polska Akademia Nauk, Oddział Wrocław (for Florek). 2. Katedra Wysokich Napiec, Politechnika, Wrocław (for Skowronski).

On the evaluation from below of extremal determinants. Col math 10 no.1:111-131 '63.

1. Mathematical Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.



USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 21, 1958, 97943

Author: : Florenova, L.I.

: Rostov n/D. State Teachers Institute Inst

: On the Dialectic Character of the Laws of Superior Title

Nervous Activity.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Rostovsk.-n/D. gos. ped. in-t, 1957, vyp. 1 (25), 196-224

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

97

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320020-6" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

SHALAYEV, V.F. [author]; FLORENSKAYA, M.A., prepodavatel metodiki yestyestvoznaniya [reviewer].

16.75m; 1200.65m; 1200.75m; 1200.75m; 1200.75m; 1200.75m; 1200.75m; 1200.75m; 1200.75m; 1200.75m; 1200.75m; 1200.75m

Textbook on methodology in natural history ("Methodology of teaching natural sciences." V.F.Shalaev. Reviewed by M.A.Florenskaia). Est.v shkole no.5: (MLRA 6:8)

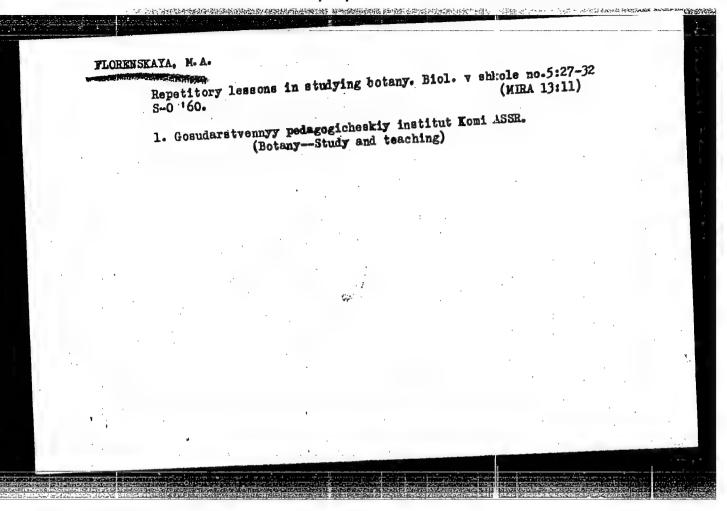
1. Gosudaratvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut Komi ASSR (for Florenskaya). (Hatural history--Study and teaching) (Shalaev, V.F.)

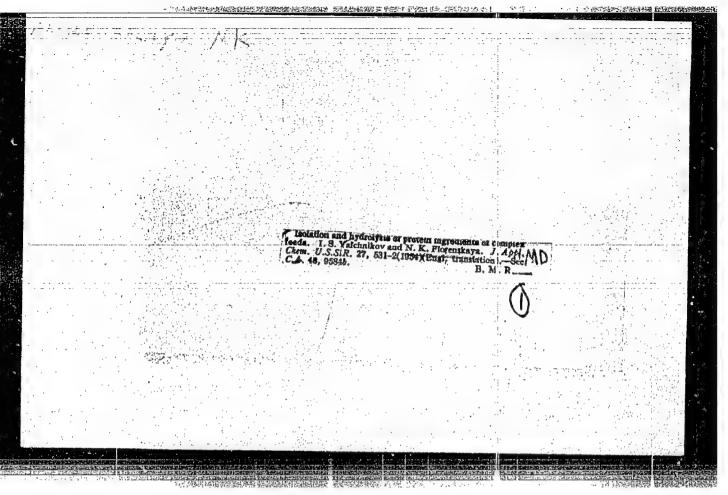
Textbook of botany for the secondary school ("Botany"; textbook for the grades 5 and 6 of the secondary school by B.V. 7sesviatskii. Reviewed by G.A. Alekseevskii, N.D. Vshivtsev and M.A. Florenskaia).

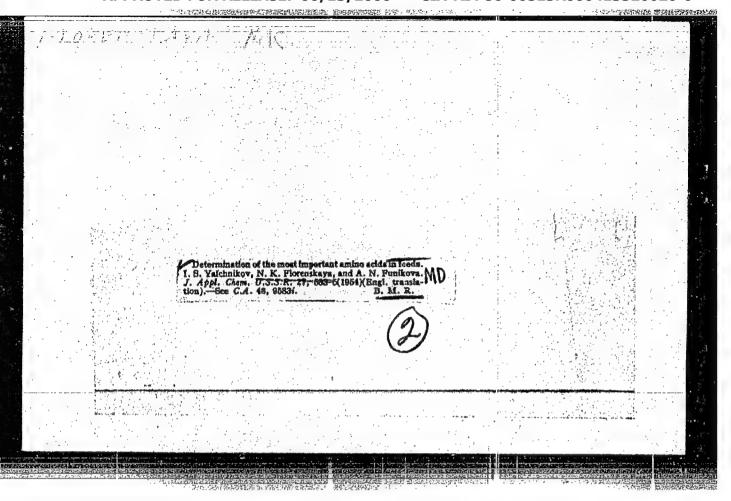
Biol. v shkole no.2:86-92 Mr-Ap '53.

1. Gorskaya srednyaya shkole Ves'yegonskogo rayons Kalininskoy oblasti (for Alekseyevskiy). 2. Yeniseyskiy pedagogicheskiy institut Krasnoyarskogo kraya (for Vshivtsev). 3. Pedagogicheskiy institut Koni ASSR (for Florenskaya).

(Botany-Study and teaching) (Vsesviatskii, B.V.)







FLOPENSKAYA N.A.

AID P - 928

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 19/22

Authors : Yaichnikov, I. S. and Florenskaya, N. K.

Title : Separation and hydrolysis of proteins contained in the

ingredients of combination feeds

Periodical: Zhur. prikl. khim., 27, no. 5, 568-570, 1954

Abstract : Data on protein content of various ingredients are given.

Three tables, 1 reference (Russian: 1936-1939).

Institution: Grain Institute. Moscow

Submitted : S 5, 1952

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R000413320020-6 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

AID P - 929

Subject

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Pub. 152 - 20/22

Authors

Yaichnikov, I. S., Plorenskaya, N. K., and Funikov, A. N.

Determination of the most important amino acids in feeds

Title Periodical:

Zhur. prikl. khim., 27, no. 5, 570-572, 1954

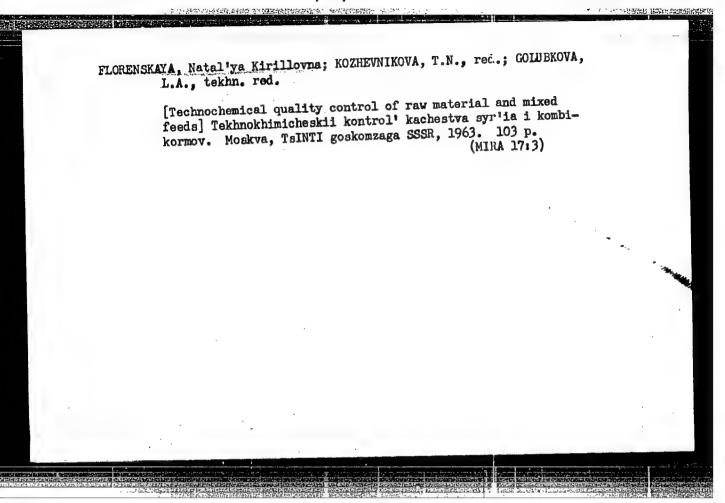
Abstract'

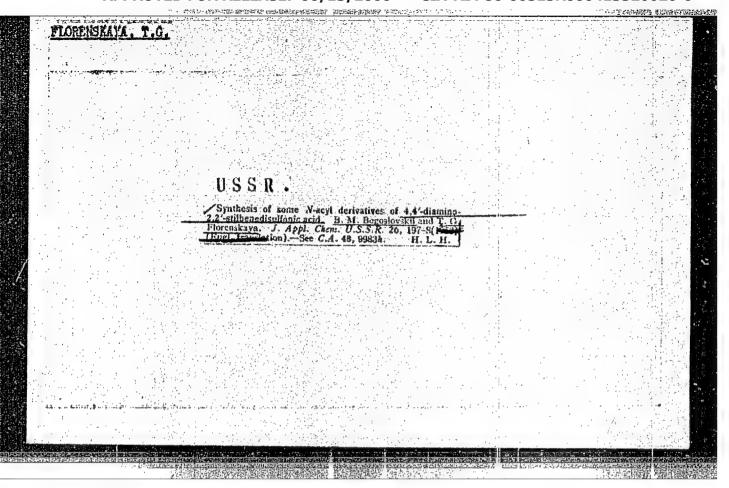
In various feeds six amino acids were determined. Their contents are shown in a table. One table, 3 references

(Russian: 1934-1948).

Institution: Grain Institute. Moscow

Submitted : S 2, 1952

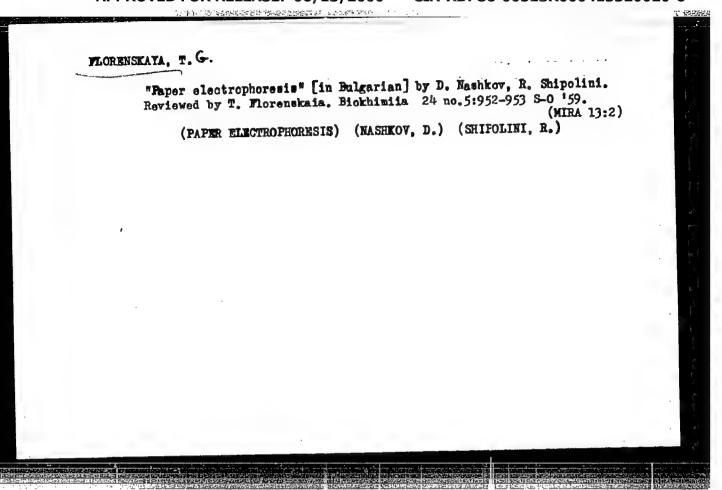




FLORENSKAYA, T. G. "The Effect of High Temperature on the Proteins FLORENSKAYA, T. G. and Enzymes of the Wheat Grain." Inst of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, Acad Sci USSR. Mesccw, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Cancidate of Biological

Science)

So: Knizhaya Letopis', No. 17, 1956

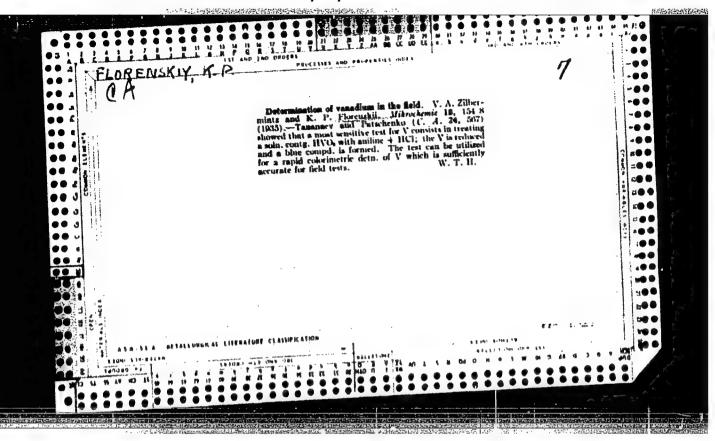


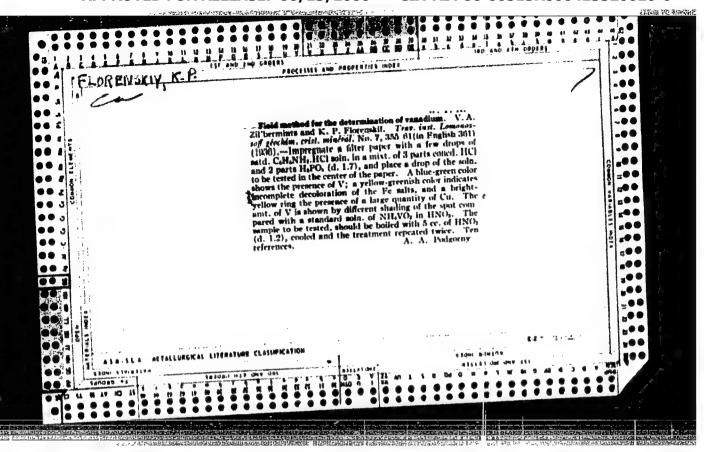
BRUTT., V.G.; KARSKAYA, T.N., kand.khim.nauk; KOSHELEVA, G.N., kand.khim.nauk; MALKINLE; G.B.; POSLAVSKAYA, K.D.; UEDINOVA, N.A.; USKOVA, L.Ye.; FLORENSKAYA, T.N.; RESHETIHA, S.V., red.; MATVEYEVA, A.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Organic reagents and chemicals for laboratory practice; technical specifications] Reaktivy i preparaty dlia laboratornykh rabot otganicheskie; tekhnicheskie uslovita. [Moskva] Standartgis. Pt.l. 1957. 136 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Russia (192)- U.S.S.R.) Kinistersvo khimicheskey promyshlennosti. 2. Vsesovuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov Kinisterstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti (for all
except Reshetina, Matveyeva)

(Chemical tests and reagents--Standards)

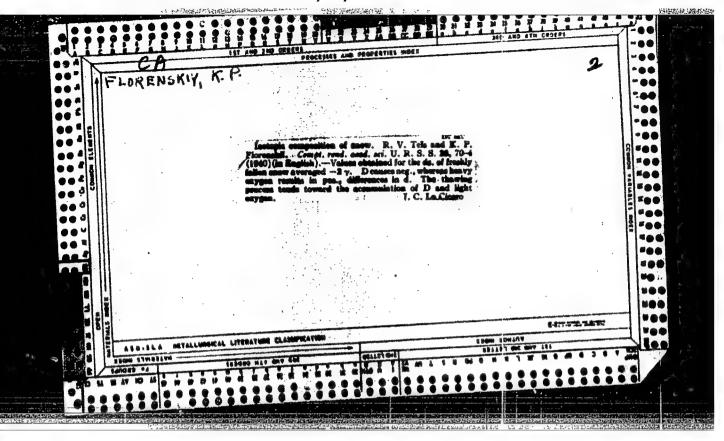




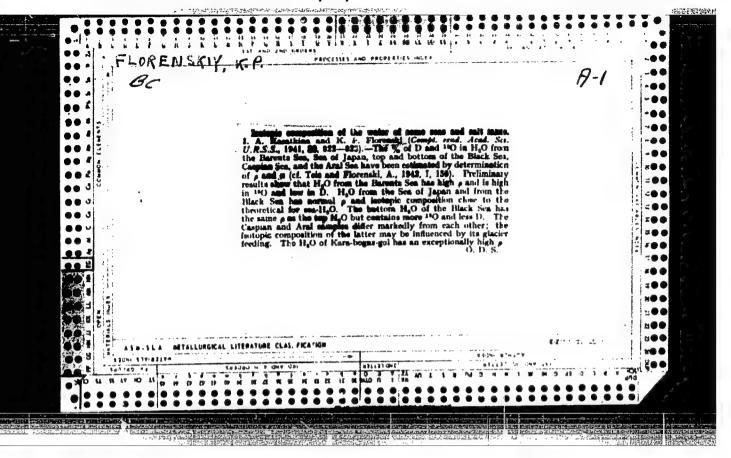
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FLOGENIZAY, A.H.

A new thermostat construction with more accurate temperature regulation. K. P. FLORENSKIY. Zavodskaya Lab. 9, 189-91 (1940); Chem. Zentr. 1941, II, 1297.— An app. was developed with which it was possible to maintain the temp. with an accuracy of 0.001 during the period of measurement (10-20 min.) and which nevertheless permitted adjustment of the temp. by several tenths of 1 within a short time. A pointed bundle of light rays falls upon a photoelec. cell. In this way displacement of a Hg thread is effected, which in turn produces the necessary temp. change: M. G. Moore

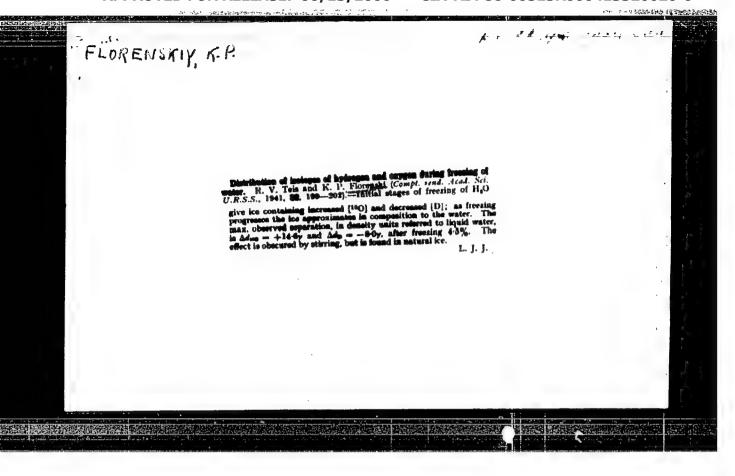


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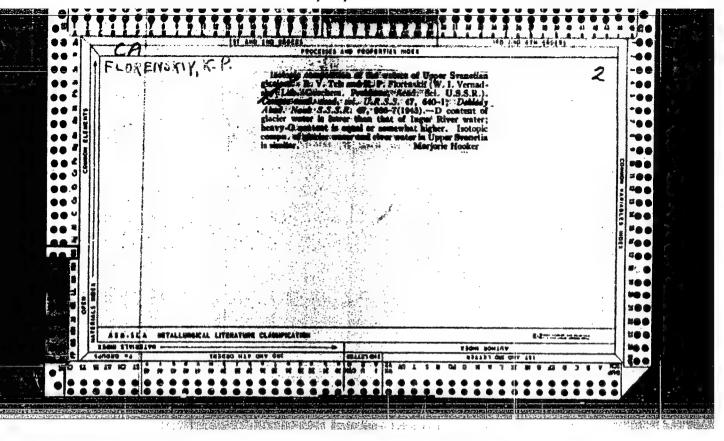


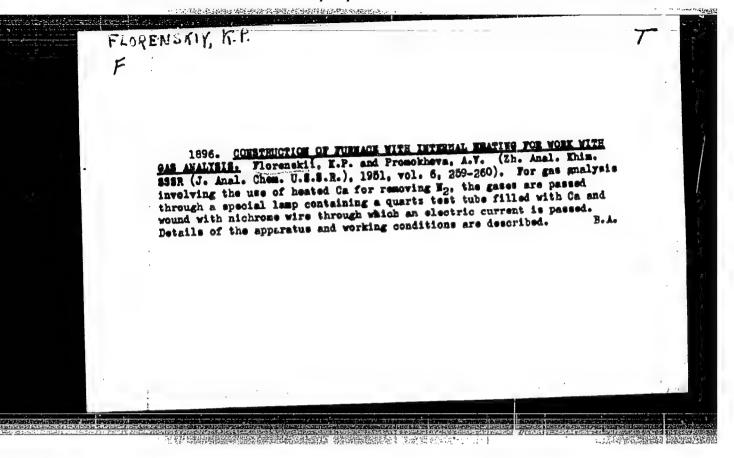
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GUREVICH, M. G.; FLORENSKIY, K. P.

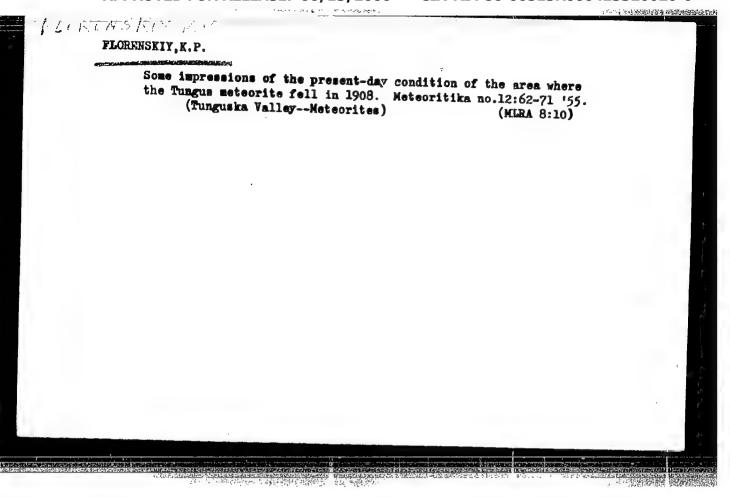
Gases - Analysis

Review of A. A. Cherepennikov's book "Manual on the sampling and analysis of natural gases." Zhur. anal. khim. 8, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

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Florenskiy/T.R

USSR/Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry.

Abs Jour Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26576.

Author Florenskiy, K.P. Inst

Title Relations between Inert Gases and Nitrogen

in Natural Gases.

Orig. Pub : Geokhimiya, 1956, No. 3, 33 - 41.

Abstract The results of bibliographic data regarding analyses of gaseous composition of samples of natural waters from various sources were discussed. The content of Ar in the hydrosphere is determined by the equilibrium with the atmosphere. It is difficult to expect accumulations of radiogenic Ar in waters of geological stages in view of the strength of its bond with

the crystal lattice of minerals. The radiogenic He is easily separated by minerals and

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Inst. Gerchem & and. Chem, in V. I. Varna iskup, AS USSR

FLORE NSKIY K.P.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 736

Author: Florenskiy, K. P.

Institution: Academy of Sciences USSR

Title: Inert Gases in the Geochemical Investigation of Natural Gases

Original

Periodical: Vestn. AN SSSR, 1956, No 6, 92-94

Abstract: A high-sensitivity (\$10-6 ml of gas) instrument built by the Institute

for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR is described. The instrument is used in the determination of the sum of argon, crypton, and xenon (I) and the sum of helium and neon (II). The ratio between I and II determines the time of circulation of water in the lithosphere or the age of the gas deposit. The "effective age," indicating the time required for the achievement of a given ratio of I and II in the water, of various subpetroleum layer

waters in Central Siberia has been found to be as follows: above-

freezing ground water, 0-103 years; water from sulfate and

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USSR/Cosmochemistry ~ Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 736

Abstract: hydrocarbonate sources, 104-105 years; sodium chloride water, over 106 years. A diagnostic classification of the gases on the Siberian

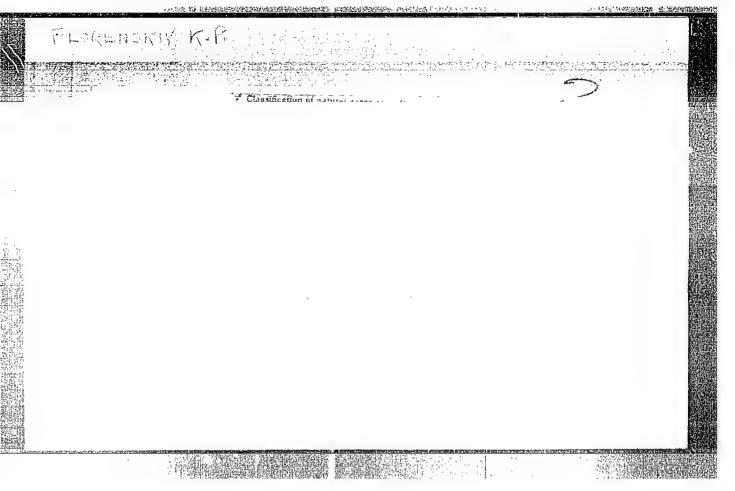
plateau has been developed; for contemporary gases, In the Siberian plateau has been developed; for contemporary gases, In < 0.445; for quaternary and dissolved gases, In a 0.445; for ancient gases,

II:I > 4%.

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#### FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Solid mercury shutters used in case of great pressure drops. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.1:114 Ja-F '57, (MIRA 10:6)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Vacuum apparatus)

VINOGRADOV, A.P.: ZADOROZHNYY, I.K.: FLORENSKIY, K.P.

Inert games content in the Sikhote-Alin' meteorite. Geokhimila AN SSSR no.6:443-448 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR. Moskva.

(Sikhote-Alin'--Meteorites) (Gases, Bare)

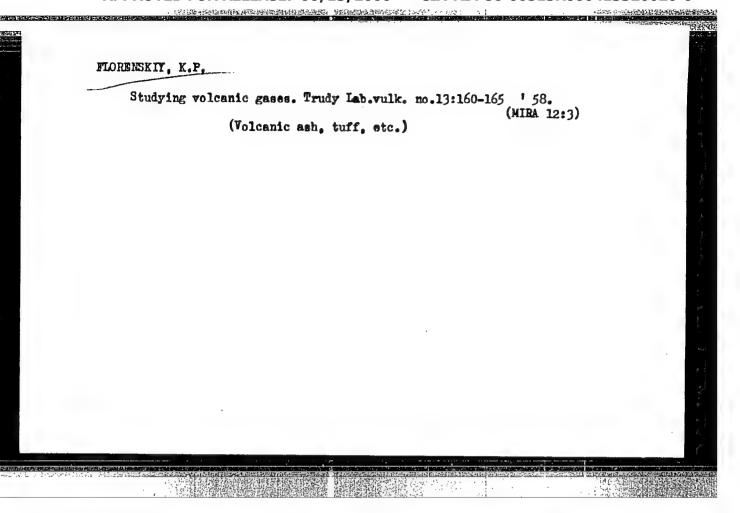
alu-paper presented at. Intl. Conf. Interplanetury metter Jena, DDR, 7-12 Oct 57



FLORENSKIY, K.P., Cand Geo-Min Sci — (diss) "Gas manifestations of the central part of Eastern Siberian Plater." Los, 1958.

16 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Geochemistry and Analyt Chem im V.I. Vernadskiy). 120 copies (KL, 20-58, 94)

-33-



BAKHMAN, Varvara Ivanovna; KRAPIVINA, Sof'ya Sergeyevna; FLORENSKIY,
Kirill Paylovich; PALRY, P.N., prof., red.; GROSSMAN, I.L.,
tekhn.red.

[Analysis of mineral waters] Analis mineral'nykh vod. Izd.2.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-issl. in-t kurortologii i fizikoterapii,
1960. 223 p. (MIRA 13:5)

(Mineral waters--Analysis)

3,9000 (1041,1109,1327)

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AUTHORS:

Florenskiy, K.P., Vronskiy, B.I., Yemel'yanov, Yu.M.,

Zotkin, I.T., and Kirova, O.A.

TITLE:

Preliminary results of the work of the 1958 Tungussk

Meteorite Expedition

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komitet po meteoritam.

Meteoritika, no. 19, 1960, 103-134

TEXT: The object of the expedition, organized by the KMET (Committee on Meteorites) AS USSR was to carry out fieldwork in the area of impact of the meteorite which fell in 1908. Previous investigations were conducted inaccurately and inferences concerning the dimensions of the destruction area, its topography and other characteristics were based on insufficient data. The organizer of the expedition was K.P. Florenskiy, member of the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. Vernadskiy.

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Other members of the expedition were: O.A. Kirova -- Minerologist, B.I. Vronskiy -- Geologist, Yu.M. Yemel'yanov -- Chemist, I.T. Zotkin -- Astronomer, S.A. Kuchay -- Physicist, P.N. Paley -- Chemist, 2 KMET laboratory assistants, Ye.I. Malinkin, T.M. Gorbunova, and a "collector" K.D. Yankovskiy, who took part in the expedition of 1929-1930, and who, therefore, was able to evaluate changes in the area during the last 28 years. The expedition was joined by camera operator M.A. Zaplatin from the Moscow Studio of Documentary Films and had two local senior guides: A.I. Dzhenkoul' and A.I. Doonov. The expedition left Moscow on June 3 and returned on August 10 having spent 34 days in the studied area. The tasks of the expedition were as follows: 1) To undertake trans-section routes through the whole area of the forest fall of 1908, to determine its general character, its extension and boundaries; 2) to collect soil samples and analyze them on the spot for their iron and nickel content and determine

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the ratio Ni : Fg., on the assumption that the meteorite was an iron one. The most interesting samples were to be taken twice and retained for more detailed study in Moscow. It was planned to collect samples throughout the whole area from squares with a side length of 5 km. This plan was abandoned later; 3) to work out a fieldwork plan for the next expedition, based on actual observations and collected data. The expedition established camp in the hamlet Kulik in the north-western part of the area. Preliminary results of the fieldwork: The destruction of the forest, caused by the 1908 meteorite is still the most important evidence of its impact and was, accordingly, most thoroughly investigated. Leafy trees which fell in 1908 were, of course, completely rotten but conifers were well preserved, although general observations were hindered by the growth of young trees. The whole area of forest destruction amounts to 1500 km². This can be clearly observed by the scale of forest-fall and the radial character of its distribution. The whole region was divided by

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the expedition into three zones. 1) A zone, where the trees fell without any clear orientation, called "unoriented zone". It is situated in the depression around the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" (Southern Marsh) and forms the central region, from whose boundaries the radially oriented forest fall begins; 2) The second area was called the zone of "mass forest fall", although isolated groups of living old trees were to be found in this area. Visual estimation of fallen trees amounted to 80-90 %; 3) The zone of partial forest destruction; its area could be estimated only approximately, the percentage of fallen trees near its boundaries amounting probably to 15 - 20 %. These boundaries estimated by the expedition agreed fairly well with those given by local hunters and with the aerovisual estimation made by K.P. Florenskiy in 1953. The expedition studied also the remainder of the forest conflagration which took place during the catastrophe. Its conclusions differ from those expressed by previous investigators: Ye.L. Krinov (Ref. 1: Tungusskiy Meteorit /Tungussk Me-

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teorite Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1949) and L.A. Kulik (Ref. 14: Dannyye po Tungusskomu meteoritu k 1939 g /Data on the Tungussk Meteorite for 1939 Dokl. AN SSSR, 22, no. 8, 520-524, 1939) both thought that during the catastrophe, spontaneous partial burning of broken trees took place without provoking a general forest fire. The conclusions of the expedition may be summarized as follows: 1) Near the center of the devastation area, many broken trees show burntraces at their breaking spots. This clearly proves the sequence of events: Burning occurred after the action of the shock-wave; 2) Traces of burning do not show any definite orientation toward the center of devastation area. They occur in most cases on the eastern side of trunks, as a result of wind direction during the fire; 3) Many trunks clearly indicate prolonged conflagration. B.I. Vronskiy found on the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" two well developed living twin-larches. One of them was found to be 104 years old. Both trees were devoid of any traces of fire; they survived because they grew in the middle of the marsh,

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where the fire could not penetrate; 4) In all probability the fire was a result of the catastrophe; in type it differs from typical taiga fires by the clearly surface character of the burn, and its area comprised most of the area of the zone of "mass forest fall", where fallen trees had accumulated in great quantity. Some observations, however, suggest several starting points for the forest conflagration, from which the fire spread in a normal way Abstractor's note: These not given. It may be assumed, the authors state, that the timber fall and the forest fire were effects of the same cause. As regards the growth of new trees, the expedition concluded that young trees grow very fast in burned areas. Some of these trees, found to be 35-40 years old were much thicker than the dead ones (100 or even 300 years old). Old surviving trees, which were dwarfed before the fire, showed an intensified growth subscauently. Further biological investigations are needed, the authors state, but at present one cannot speak of a dwarfing influence of the catastrophe on vegetal

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growth. The expedition carried out an extensive search for any earth disturbances which could be the results of an explosion with a possible energy equaling 1020 - 1023 ergs., according to F. Whipple (Ref. 7: "The Great Siberian Meteor and the Waves, Seismic and Aerial which it produced". Journ. of the Roy. Meteorological Soc., 56, no. 236, 1930). None were found. Certain depressions or holes which were examined resulted, in fact, from the dissolution of gypsum in the subsoil, and on one occasion from a temporary lake, formed by a dam of fallen trees (since burst). The "Yuzhnoye Boloto" which is one of the proposed places of the meteorite's impact was transpaced four times by K.P. Florenskiy, Yu.M. Yemel'yanov and B.I. Vronskiy. No traces of destruction which could possibly be associated with a powerful explosion were observed, no rock eruptions, no peat disruptions. All members of the expedition unanimously agreed, the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" could not be the center of a surface explosion which produced the general forest fall; the formation of a crater,

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many hundreds of meters in diameter, which was subsequently overgrown, is regarded by the members as a quite improbable assumption, but this opinion does not exclude the possibility that certain parts of the meteorite could have fallen to the bottom of the bog without having any critical explosive consequences. In order to ascertain the presence of iron and nickel, soil samples were taken from about 80 places, most of these in the "untriented zone". Undisturbed turf and soil layers (5 dm2 in area and 5 cm thick) were dug out. Their thickness was sufficient, because the increase in soil-thickness in this district is much less than 5 cm per 50 years and therefore, the soil layer corresponding to 1908, was always included in the samples. The samples were then disintegrated over a basin fitted with 3 magnets, (roots removed manually), and the soil was thoroughly washed in the basin. The residual magnetic slush was rinsed many three through a magnetic trap. The particles in the magnetic

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slush were mostly over 0.1 mm, although certain of them were up to ten times smaller. The residue was then dried and samples weighing 0.1 - 1.0 g were dissolved in HCl and tested calorometrically for Fe and Ni. When no traces of Ni were found in this way, separate iron particles were picked out from the residue and examined by O.A. Kirova. Again only negligible traces of Ni were found, which proves the non-cosmic origin of those particles. Apart from iron particles certain minute silicomagnetic globules were observed. They were not analyzed on the spot, but brought back to Moscow. Even if they did come from outer space, there is no evidence to connect them with the meteorite. Upon returning to Moscow, the expedition forwarded soil and peat from the area of "Yuzhnoye Boloto" to the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry AS USSR to determine their radioactivity. Tests, conducted under the supervision of Professor V.I. Baranov showed that there were no differences in the radioactive content of the given samples and that of similar soils from other regions. The

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authors conclude that 1) The general aspect of the forest devastation suggests that the basic direction of the shock was from above; this means that the wave center was situated high above the earth's surface; 2) The fact that no parts of the meteorite were found does not prove that they did not fall into the area, for only a few routes — made on foot — were investigated; 3) There could have been several starting points for the fire as the result of the shock wave from above; 4) The contours of the zone of mass forest destruction and the excentricity of the "unoriented zone" suggest the action of a shock-wave having neither the correct spherical shape, nor central symmetry. Nevertheless, this assumption seems to be contradicted by the radial distribution of the fallen trees; 5) During the fieldwork, no particles of an iron meteorite were found. These negative results may have been due to: The great dispersion state of meteorite particles which were too small to be separated by the normal methods applied in fieldwork; the possibility of complete oxidation of minute

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iron particles over 50 years; the notable deviation of dispersion ellipse from the center of the forest fall. The assumption that the meteorite was of the iron-type has no factual foundation, but, on the basis of currently available data, it is also impossible to place it in any other category; 6) The authors point out the discrepancy between the general atmospheric disturbance in 1908 and the testimony of eye withesses; None of them spoke of powerful smoke trails of the meteorite. It is possible that such a smoke-tail detached itself from the meteorite in the upper part of the atmosphere. Eye witness testimony was reexamined, but found rather obscure and confusing. All these considerations suggest that at present, it is too early to consider the Tungussk meteorite as belonging to the crater forming category. Apparently the meteorite caused great devastation on the earth's surface without a crater being formed. General information on the destructive action of shock-waves may be found in the work of K.P. Stanyukovich, G.S. Golitsyn (Ref. 6: Udarnyye volny Shock Waves),

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Priroda, no. 12, 1958) Academician A.P. Vinogradov asked M.A. Tsikulin and V.N. Rodionov (Ref. 15: Priblizhennaya otsenka parametrov Tungusskogo meteorita 1908 g po karte razrusheniy lesnogo massiva Approximate Evaluation of the Parameters of the Tungussk Meteorite of 1908, according to the Map indicating Forest Zone Destruction, Narodnokhozyaystvennoye ispol'zovaniye vzryva, no. 6, Sibirskoye otd. AN SSSR, 1959) to interpret the findings of the expedition. Their evaluation showed that the observed phenomena could be best explained as the results of a shock wave, submitted to an acute braking action, caused by the disintegration of the meteorite. The authors suggest a plan for further investigations, which includes: 1) Preparing a very detailed map of the forest zone destruction, using all new available topographic data of the whole area; 2) Searching further for meteorite parts on the earth's surface and in the deposits of lake beds; 3) Researching on the dispersion ellipse outside the devastation area; 4) Studies by marsh specialists on possible changes in

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